



## U.S. Says Navy Spy Sold Data On Military Message Network

By Philip Shonan  
*New York Times Service*

SAN FRANCISCO — Jerry A. Whitworth, one of four men accused of spying on the U.S. Navy, provided the Soviet Union with extensive information about a computer system used to transmit confidential military messages, according to U.S. officials.

A 12-count replacement indictment, announced Tuesday, charged that Mr. Whitworth also gave Soviet agents photographs and documents on "classified activities" on the aircraft carrier Enterprise, on which he served in 1982 and 1983 as a communications specialist.

The communications network, the Remote Information Exchange Terminal, is used by the navy to send written or coded messages to the Department of Defense. Offi-

cials said it was possible that the Soviet Union used information they say was obtained from Mr. Whitworth to get access to secret information of other military services.

"It's not clear exactly what he's given up," said a Pentagon official who asked not to be identified. "But it certainly is more serious than we had thought."

Officials said previously that Mr. Whitworth had divulged information about satellite transmissions and use of cryptographic material.

If prosecutors are correct, Pentagon officials said, it appears that Mr. Whitworth provided the Soviet Union with much wider information about military communications systems.

The 21-page indictment, returned by a federal grand jury here,

detailed information officials say was passed on by Mr. Whitworth. Officials have said that his information was the most valuable of the data handled by the suspects in the case.

The indictment also provided new details of the operation of a spy ring the government says was directed by John A. Walker Jr., a retired navy communications specialist. Mr. Walker's brother, Arthur J. Walker, and son Michael, 22, a yeoman on the U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz, have also been arrested. Tuesday's indictment replaced a more limited indictment announced in June.

The three Walkers and Mr. Whitworth, 43, of Davis, California, have all pleaded not guilty. Mr. Whitworth's trial is to start later this month in San Francisco, with an arraignment on the new charges scheduled for Thursday. John Walker and his son face trial in October in Baltimore.

Arthur Walker's trial was in its second day Tuesday in Norfolk, Virginia.

According to the charges divulged Tuesday, Mr. Whitworth sold "documents, writings, photographs, sketches, plans, notes and information" about the Remote Information Exchange System.

Pentagon officials said it was used by the navy to send messages on the Autodin system, which the indictment described as the "naval communications system" used in 1980. Actually, the officials said, Autodin is used for message traffic by all branches of the military.

The indictment said Mr. Whitworth also provided the Soviet Union with information about the Remote Information Exchange System's "impact" on Autodin.

The indictment also charged Mr. Whitworth with several counts of tax evasion. The tax charges referred to \$328,000 that Mr. Whitworth is accused of receiving for secret material.

Sometime in 1982 or 1983, the charges said, Mr. Whitworth gave the Soviet Union a document titled "Aumex K to Comideas Opord 4000-82(U)." Law-enforcement officials earlier identified the document as a navy communications contingency plan to be used in a Middle East war.

Mr. Whitworth, a retired radio man who lived in northern California, has been accused of joining with John Walker, described as his closest friend, to sell secret material to Soviet agents. Both men had top secret security clearance in their navy careers.

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## It's Time Again: After 76-Year Wait, Halley's Comet Near

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at least 10 major observatories watch the comet, and it has moved two smaller telescopes to South America to get southern exposures. Britain has constructed a telescope in the Canary Islands and a European consortium has put up a telescope in southern Spain, all just to observe the comet.

All major U.S. observatories will be looking. The four largest telescopes are in Hawaii, which will provide the best U.S. viewing because of the islands' position — 19 degrees north latitude — in relation to the comet's path.

The comet's visit has the focused attention of the world's astronomers as they seek to unravel its secrets, and those of the first moments of the universe, when Halley's comet probably congealed.

Comets are among the most unusual objects in the solar system and are at least as old as the system. Although they look like burning stars, with fiery tails, comets are made, according to theory, of ice imbedded with dust-sized bits of rock, formed into a something like a dirty snowball about the time the solar system was created.

Although comets seem to be coming from deepest space, all inhabit the solar system, swinging around the sun or clinging in a mass of millions of iceballs, called the Oort cloud, after a Dutch astronomer.

Away from the sun, Halley's comet is cold and lifeless. When it nears the sun, "solar wind" radiation vaporizes some of the comet's surface, creating a great "coma," or head, around the mile-wide comet and blowing dust and gas in the direction away from the sun.

This is the comet's tail and it is

illuminated by sunlight reflected from the shower and fluorescence created as the gas is heated.

Donald K. Yeomans of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory has said the passage closest to the sun will occur 8.6 hours earlier than predicted because of a disturbance on Jupiter.

No comet has appeared to come from as far as even a neighboring star. "We've never seen a comet coming in with the kind of hyperbolic velocity you'd need to escape another star," said Mr. Newburn of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

"This is what you'd see if you captured an interstellar comet, and we've never seen it."

Halley's comet was last seen at the end of May in 1911, heading away from the sun, then 40 years ago it slowed until the sun began pulling it back toward Earth. It has been coming back ever since.

The first possible sighting came July 19 at the European Southern Observatory in Chile, but it was not confirmed. Another sighting came from Japan. Then, finally, at Mount Palomar, in California, in the last days of July, James Gibson locked onto the comet for three successive nights. He measured and image-enhanced it by computer and confirmed that it was Halley's.

In the next few months, the comet will become increasingly visible. The best way to observe its passage will be with instruments mounted nearest it on spacecraft. The European Space Agency's Giotto craft, two Soviet craft and one from Japan named Planet A are expected to be in the comet's vicinity next March.

Two U.S. space shuttle flights, in January and March, are to be devoted to observations of the comet and blowing dust and gas in the direction away from the sun.

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National Union of Journalists members formed a picket line Wednesday outside the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Television Center in London during their 24-hour strike.

## U.K. Radio, Television Blacked Out by Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that some day Gregory may be pulled out.

"You either be killed by the IRA or kill them, and I want to see them dead," he said.

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When pressed, both men defended violence. Mr. McGuinness, who has denied charges that he was the top military leader of the IRA, blandly argued that peace would ultimately be achieved not through voting but through "the cutting edge of the IRA."

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## Ankara Says Bulgaria Forces Its Turks to Change Names

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Senior Turkish officials assert that Bulgaria has killed at least 1,000 ethnic Turks and imprisoned several thousand in a campaign to force them to adopt Bulgarian names.

Officials said that areas inhabited by ethnic Turks, who total about 800,000, or 8.5 percent of Bulgaria's population, remain sealed off.



Sedat Sırı Kadem testified he was not in Rome when Pope John Paul II was shot, contradicting Mehmet Ali Agca.

## Turk Contradicts Agca On Role in Plot on Pope

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

ROME — A Turkish leftist who Mehmet Ali Agca has said was with him in St. Peter's Square on the day he shot Pope John Paul II in 1981 has testified that he last saw Mr. Agca in 1979 in Turkey, and that he had never traveled outside Turkey before to accept new names.

As reported in a local newspaper, Mr. Stoyanov said there had been "sporadic instances of anti-social meetings," an apparent euphemism for protests. He said they had been the work of people favoring outdated traditions, such as religious burials, circumcision and attendance at mosques.

Mr. Stoyanov said such people should be subjected to political and atheistic education to strengthen their Bulgarian identity.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and a member of the Politburo, said in a speech in March, after Turkey had offered to accept ethnic Turks as immigrants, that those who wanted to go to Turkey would be forcibly resettled within Bulgaria. As reported by the newspaper Slivenko Delo of Sliven, Mr. Todorov said:

"Those who want to leave their village to go to Turkey, we will move them within three or four hours. But they will be moved not to Turkey but to other parts of Bulgaria, where they will live in peace and tranquility."

The Turkish officials said that Bulgaria had permitted no ethnic Turks to visit relatives in Turkey this year. Thousands were allowed to come last year.

Similarly, Turkish truck drivers who cross Bulgaria to their way to Western Europe are no longer permitted to leave the main highway to visit Turkish villages.

On the mainland, two fire-

fighters died battling a blaze north of Saint Tropez.

This rash of fires, propelled by a

strong northerly mistral wind, came less than a week after a fire in the hills above Cannes claimed the

lives of five firemen.

The harsh weather also hit skiers

and climbers in the French Alps, where rescue teams were searching for two climbers missing since Tuesday. High winds prevented helicopter from joining the search.

In Italy, the authorities said that

six bodies were recovered after a

wave of bad weather and brush

fires hit the country on Tuesday, bringing the total death toll to nine.

Meanwhile, heavy snow fell in the

Italian Alps.

Along the Mediterranean coast

of France, high waves whipped up

by the wind flooded beach camp-

sites, killing a young woman and

injuring 12 other persons.

Violent storms at sea sent the

waves into the Rhône River delta

region, which is filled with thou-

sands of campers at the height of

the summer. Witnesses said the

waves reached heights of eight feet

(2.4 meters) as they broke along six

miles (10 kilometers) of the Ca-

margue coast late Monday night

and early Tuesday.

On the French Mediterranean is-

land of Corsica, three major forest

fires continued to rage Wednesday,

officials said.

On the mainland, two fire-

Bulgaria has rejected Turkish requests for talks on the problem, as well as an offer to accept Bulgaria's ethnic Turks as immigrants. No reply has been received to a letter that President Kenan Eren of Turkey sent early this year to Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader.

The actions have renewed tension between the two neighbors. Bulgaria, an ally of the Soviet Union, lived five centuries under

the Ottoman Empire rule, which even in casual conversations in Sofia is described as "the Turkish yoke."

"There can be no good-neighborly relations for the foreseeable future," a Turkish Foreign Ministry official said last week.

According to Turkish accounts,

corroborated by Western embas-

ies in Sofia, Bulgarian policemen

and troops forced entire villages at

a time to fill out or sign forms

requesting that their Turkish names, mainly of Moslem origin,

be changed to Bulgarian names,

which are Slavic and often drawn

from the names of Christian saints.

In many instances the Turks re-

sisted. Although the Turkish auth-

orities say they have lists of

names of people killed or arrested,

they declined to make them public,

citing a need to protect prisoners or

funerals of the dead or detained.

Bekene, a camp on a Danube island,

is the main detention center.

Last month, Bulgaria implicitly

acknowledged that the name

changes had been meeting resis-

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As reported in a local newspaper,

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Let García Pass the Word

The Third World's debt crisis will echo round the planet for years. In Latin America and elsewhere, television relays attacks by local politicians on the rich creditors in general and the International Monetary Fund in particular. The international bankers try to play it philosophically in their parlors, maintaining that patience, quiet negotiation and a touch of economic orthodoxy can cure all financial ills. But the public, in both north and south, reacts uneasily. The struggling citizens of the indebted countries wonder confusedly why poverty and hyperinflation persist whether their rulers are imposed by the military or elected at the ballot box. Elsewhere, depositors large and small wonder how safe their money is in banks that lend it out abroad.

The leaders of the indebted countries, and the bankers and governments to whom the debt is owed, must be judged by their deeds, not their words. Led by Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, Third World governments have taken important action to try to get inflation and debt under control, with help from the IMF and flanking moves by the international banking system to reduce their more immediate obligations. Inevitably, the hardships resulting from the past provoke hard words against an international monetary system alleged to be only to the benefit of the rich. This system insists on reasonable sanctity of contract — in this case the contract between borrower and lender.

More hard words are in the pipeline, because more hardships are. Debt problems for which no quick and easy solutions are in sight are still welling up — in Egypt and Nigeria, for example, where falling oil prices are exacerbating an already painful situation, and in Israel, where the fog of war and internal political dispute push financial prudence well down the scale of values.

Peru has now entered the disputed arena with all the charisma of its new 36-year-old president, Alan García Pérez's decision to

limit debt servicing to 10 percent of Peru's export earnings over the next year is the nearest that any country has recently come to unilateral repudiation. At the same time, Mr. García asserted Peru's intention eventually to honor all its obligations, turning his back on the street calls from Fidel Castro, who wants all Latin American debtors to reneg and sign up as outposts of the Soviet Union (which doesn't believe in default).

Equally interesting, Mr. García promised a program of economic reform that would be applied without the intervention of the IMF.

Mr. García, too, must be judged by his eventual actions, not his present words. A young president must be allowed exuberant statements for home consumption, just like the elderly presidents. When it comes to devising stabilization programs, he might be as capable as the IMF staff. His unilateral repudiation of immediate debt may be less wise: For years to come Peru is going to depend on foreign capital, mainly from the private market, and his inaugural address will not help here. Perhaps one should not worry too much. In a year or so he may find scope for statesmanlike re-entry into good relationships with the IMF and the banks.

But deep down, in the messages from Peru and other debtors, a fallacy creeps out for correction. Is it true that the IMF — supposedly the tool of rich governments and their hard-faced bankers — is unnecessarily imposing deflationary conditions on the poor? The argument is suspect.

What a country can spend to support jobs and living standards depends on what it can produce and borrow. Letting inflation rip will encourage neither, because it discourages productive investment, savings at home and capital from abroad. This should be the message to Mr. García, and from him to his friends in the developing world. The rich can help the poor in many ways — but only if they help themselves.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The Greenback in Hock

The exchange rate of the U.S. dollar has been declining at a dignified and tolerable pace for about five months. So far it is down a little more than 10 percent from the peak in early March. That means it still needs to come down another 25 percent or so to reach the dollar's actual value in terms of the goods that Americans export and import.

If the rate comes down too slowly, the overpriced dollar will continue to generate tremendous trade deficits and, in Congress, protectionist legislation. If it comes down too fast, it will create a surge of inflation as imports suddenly become more expensive; and that would be followed by sharply rising interest rates. The past half year's decline seems to have been at just about the right pace — fast enough to show visible improvement, but without malign side effects. The question is whether it is going to keep going that way.

Exchange rates are now being set in the minute-to-minute trading among banks and brokers that deal in foreign currencies. Since last winter, foreigners have become a little less wildly enthusiastic about holding dollars. One prominent reason is that interest rates in America have been falling, making investment slightly less inviting. Another is that these foreign investors already hold enormous numbers of dollars, and their eagerness to keep adding to those holdings at last year's rate

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## He Needn't Have Waited

The tiny skin cancer that President Reagan disclosed on Monday, although it comes after his colon cancer operation, appears wholly coincidental. Cancers of this sort present no great risk, at least no medical risk. But the White House plainly fears risk of a different kind. Spokesmen have been uninformative, even truculent on the subject, and thus the president's news conference offered an unusual biopsy of the political moment.

It is easy to imagine Reagan aides debating beforehand the wisest way to practice political damage control on the health issue. Should a spokesman volunteer the information about the skin cancer on the president's nose? Probably not. It would better demonstrate that the problem is truly minor if the president were to say so in person. All right, but should he volunteer the information? Probably not. It would very likely attract less attention if the

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR AUG. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Party's Over at the Brewery

#### 1935: The Case Against Protesting

**PARIS** — Everything will be made clear now to those residents in the vicinity of Bernheimer and Schwartz's brewery who have seen firemen and policemen in full uniform running into the hop-devouring pavilion at all hours and who have been patiently awaiting signs of smoke or flames or the noise of a riot. If some patriot with fatty degeneration of the fountain pen had not written to Mayor Gaynor commanding the "brave boys" for their efforts to save the brewery, the fire would still be smoldering. But the Mayor got suspicious and directed his Police and Fire Commissioners and ten firemen who have been in the habit of irrigating their interiors will have a chance in the immediate future to put their thumbs on the witness stand in an effort to save their jobs.

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## Nonproliferation Will Have to Be Vertical

**WASHINGTON** — On Aug. 27 the 126 nations that are party to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons will gather in Geneva to review what arms control has or, more to the point, has not achieved to date. At stake will be the future of multilateral efforts to constrain nuclear weapons and keep local wars from becoming global confrontations.

The review conference is likely to be contentious. The 1970 treaty is an inherently lopsided document, under which only the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China are permitted to possess nuclear weapons. In return for this restraint by the nonnuclear parties, the nuclear weapons states have pledged under Article 6 to pursue good-faith negotiations leading to disarmament. Nothing could be more damaging to the nonproliferation regime than for the nuclear weapons states to assume an air of complacency — as if their pale efforts to reduce nuclear arms should satisfy the rest of the world that they had lived up to their end of the bargain.

At the second of the five-year treaty review conferences, in 1980, the failure of the weapons states to live up to their disarmament pledge made agreement on a final document impossible.

Since then the United States has broken off negotiations with the Soviet Union and Britain on a comprehensive test ban treaty, which most non-nuclear states see as the key step to fulfilling the obligations of Article 6. The Soviet administration walked away from strategic and theater nuclear arms negotiations, then returned with a prickly attitude. And the Reagan administration's emphasis on the Strategic Defense Initiative has added fuel to an already intense Soviet-U.S. arms competition in outer space. If these trends are not reversed soon, the nonproliferation treaty may not survive past 1995, when its signatories must decide whether to renew it.

The alternatives are frightening. Experts estimate that by the year 2000 more than 30 countries will have the capability to build nuclear weapons. The detonation of a single nuclear weapon in a volatile region, such as the Middle East or South Asia, could spark a global holocaust. Meanwhile, the development of nuclear capabilities by ever more countries clouds the international climate, raises the stakes in regional disputes and further unravels the postwar system of norms and institutions that has prevented small conflicts from escalating.

A report issued last June by the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. provides a series of recommendations for U.S. policy that would help reassure the world that the United States is serious about arms control. The report, "Nuclear Proliferation: Toward Global Restraint," is the end product of a nationwide study that for

By Elliot L. Richardson

the first time involved a broad cross section of American society in a detailed examination of the policy questions that are involved in trying to control the spread of nuclear weapons.

Panelists from communities around the country agreed overwhelmingly that as the Pasadena study panel noted in its contribution, "the problem of nuclear proliferation cannot be treated in isolation" and America "cannot expect to hold the line on horizontal proliferation when it continues to increase its own stock of nuclear weapons."

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# shamash Lieu of Policy

Philip Geyelin

INGTON — In war, a setback thrown back with defiance can be seen not as a judgment but as a gallant fight with failed diplomacy. Somebody says "nice try," which is really "defeat," which is unacceptable.

In the cause of the muddle, it passes as U.S. policy for the Reagan administration to bring itself to administer a strategy of "constructive engagement" — however creative in concept — however overtaken by events.

Carter tried candor when he invaded Afghanistan, and the underlying premise was that the Soviet Union would not attack the United States. But what happened to him? A huge crowd clings doggedly to that sounded sensible premise, which showed faint signs of achievement, but can no longer be defended.

Now the condition of the black South Africans probably goes from bad to worse, but a show of willingness by the administration to entertain alternative to entreaty can hardly be failing into the vacuum with a series of economic sanctions.

On display for the world is a truly partisan scramble for the high ground, although in this case the reality is not an American issue. It is a South African issue. It is supremacists in Pretoria

*At the end of the road, theoretically, lies a physical blockade ...*

about morality, they would be tightening the screws of apartheid. And yet, if you were looking at the active performance of the US government in recent days from the perspective of the powers that be in Africa, you would wonder what was to worry about. You see that Americans are outraged by the killings, the jailings and the assassinations, but what do you see? You see the House of Representatives voting overwhelmingly for its modest and selective economic sanctions, with the promise of a tightening if the South Africans do not shape up in one way or another within a year. You hear this described by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee as a "soral statement" that far exceeds "economic leverage." And then a bill is introduced in the Senate knuckling under to a filibuster and putting off a vote until September, after a vacation. And you hear the House threatening that President will veto the bill and seize the initiative by using his authority to impose sanctions. That is not exactly carrying the ball. It is not even speaking loud and one voice. Rather, it is a classic example of how competition for political advantage can make foreign policy.

the smash gets even smash of the dismal history of occupations as a conclusive move of policy. At most the idea has been marginal and indecisive various times and in vain. U.S. economic pressure is applied to Libya, Iran, Iraq, Yemen, Syria, North Korea, Cuba, Poland — and South Africa. It grew with some random blurs. James R. Schlesinger, then acting secretary of CIA, was king in 1980. "Economic sanctions are a relatively weak tool," he said to Americans because they have to be a substitute for the strikes that may be required.

Heinrich Sonnenfeldt, a former to the State Department, firmly although policies of deal proved to be political when a virtually all countries who have been eliminated and

have been given, several decisions. Andrew Young, while urging to the United Nations the sanctions look like as yet, but South Africa is one of the self-sufficient nations in the world. It could get along without it, Mayor of Atlanta, Mr. Young argues for a cutoff of arms to South Africa. Although he concedes that the sanctions would have to include Europeans and the Japanese, with the notable exception, the Europeans have recently shown themselves to be undecided and uncertain about how prepared they are to go. As a crushing, comprehensive economic squeeze might give it to African governments, this. But "sanctioned measures," envisaged in the congressional bill, can be treacherous. There are, resistance is likely to be, and pressure may then be too and too sudden, making it extremely difficult to sustain an unnatural blockade. At the end, theoretically, is a plan made — that is, in case of war, the United States is ready to turn down the road, the remainder of Congress and the other branch is at work a more intransigent, nationalistic way to determine what, if any, more than a declaration of frustration over a period of time America could hope to do.

This high-contrast, black-and-white image depicts a dense, textured surface, likely a forest floor or a close-up of foliage. The scene is dominated by dark, granular patterns, possibly soil or fallen leaves, with bright, irregular white patches and highlights that suggest sunlight filtering through trees or bright reflections on the ground. The overall texture is noisy and grainy, characteristic of a high-contrast scan or a low-light photograph.

Near Shirwan Mazin, in the corner of Iraq close to the Turkish border, Kurdish guerrillas are briefed before a military operation. Photographs by Claus Kutschera



**Pesh Merpa on patrol between Chwarta and Peniwigwam**



A guerrilla aims his anti-aircraft weapon.



An Iraqi commando, identified as a second lieutenant, flanked by his Kurdish captors near Sulaymaniyah in late June.

## The Other Gulf War

### *With Iran's help, the Kurds fight on*

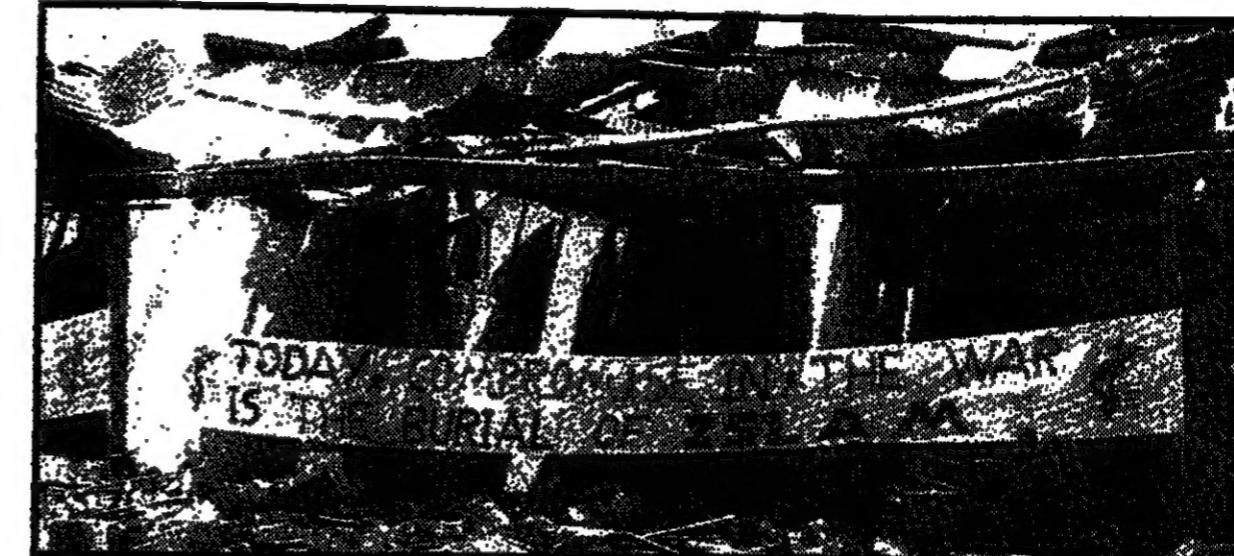
Kurdistan is a land that is not a country. The Kurds, 16 million strong, are a major minority in three countries — Iraq, Iran and Turkey — and spill over into Syria and Soviet Armenia as well. Since the late 19th century, they have waged intermittent war for a homeland of their own, which, if they could claim it, would center on the area where Iraq, Iran and Turkey come together in the Zagros Mountains.

along the Turkish border, the other in southern Kurdistan, where they share a common but irregular front with Iranian forces.

gone for medical treatment. Four years earlier, the shah of Iran had withdrawn the support that had enabled Barzani to fight a guerrilla war against the Ba'athist government of Iraq.

Now Iran, locked in its own protracted war with Iraq, again finds the Kurdish revolt useful, and Barzani's sons are back at war. They fight from two mountain strongholds inside Iraq, one in a "liberated area"

glimpse of the Pesh Merga, which means Forward to Death, of Massoud Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party.



Little but an exhortation was intact after Iraqis attacked a camp near Rezaieh in Iran.



**At 14, Adnan already claims to be a two-year veteran.**



**A woman of Pesh Merga and her husband, members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Sulaymaniyah**





INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1985

**Wednesday's  
NYSE  
Closing**

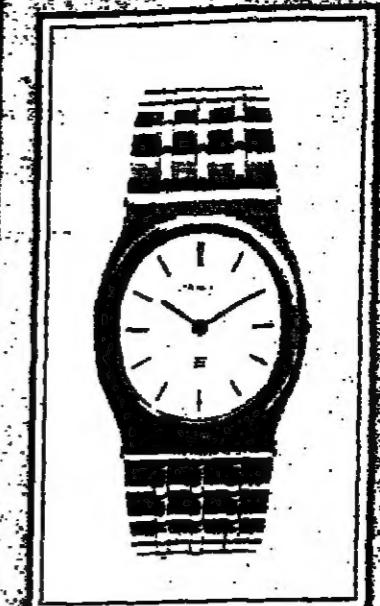
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

72 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Mo.	105	High	Low	Class	
								105			Genl.	Chrs.
<b>(Continued from Page 8)</b>												
2814	1414	CNP PTP	3.98	143			17	264	2412	259		
2814	1414	CNP PTP	3.85	143			38	27	2576	259		
1821	914	CNP PTP	2.50	145			3	174	174	174	+ 14	
77	716	CNP PTP	2.23	144			9	159	156	159	+ 14	
29	15	CNP PTP	4.02	144			19	26	256	26	+ 14	
18	917	CNP PTP	2.62	144			15	162	162	162	+ 14	
4724	2712	CTICL	2.60	62	38	1165	424	416	474	474	- 34	
1014	475	CTICL			76	712	712	714	714	714		
412	412	CTICL			168	714	714	716	716	716		
5724	242	CTICL			200	514	514	516	516	516	- 34	
12	412	CTICL			8	154	154	154	154	154	+ 14	
2495	1945	ComTel	1.80	88			162	252	252	252	+ 14	
3654	2454	CDData	1.71	70			1536	246	246	246	+ 14	
2614	2454	ComNet	1.10	31	12		52	356	356	356	+ 14	
374	1	CoLoCook					51	51	51	51		
39	272	Cosair	1.52	45	74		474	364	364	364	- 34	
4714	71	Cosair	2.50	71			52	374	374	374	+ 14	
2094	14	CosairTr	1.40	24	7		485	156	156	156	+ 14	
1914	15	CosairTr	1.40	17	16		16	252	252	252	- 34	
2495	1714	CosairTr	1.20	17	16		31	154	154	154	- 34	
2795	1774	Cordair	2.44	32	37		135	234	234	234	- 34	
1514	11	Cordair	2.44	23	29		54	125	125	125	- 34	
4854	3824	CornG S	1.26	23	29		542	456	456	456	+ 14	
4854	2614	CornG S	1.08	21			542	474	474	474	+ 14	
7724	45	CosCm	1.34	5	21		35	746	746	746	- 34	
10	412	Craig			9	9	9	506	506	506	- 34	
3894	32	Crane	1.60	43	11		352	37	37	37	+ 14	
4854	456	CrayRes					37	356	356	356	+ 14	
512	23	CrayRes					37	356	356	356	+ 14	
1994	914	CreditCo	2.18	77.2			23	376	376	376	- 34	
5124	494	CreditCo	2.18	77.2			51	376	376	376	- 34	
2234	1814	CreditCo	1.20	52	12		32	256	256	256	- 34	
4794	3694	CreditCo			12		32	256	256	256	- 34	
4474	2794	CreditCo	1.00	24	18		42	374	374	374	+ 14	
5094	224	CreditCo	4.43	12			42	374	374	374	+ 14	
3514	2214	Culver	0.80	28	17		7	305	305	305	- 34	
2074	1914	Cullinan			22		2073	240	240	240	- 34	
1854	14	Cummins	2.20	34	4		73	152	152	152	+ 14	
3634	304	CurtW	1.10	20	24		24	102	102	102	+ 14	
5214	3114	Cyclops	1.10	24	16		19	374	374	374	- 34	

(Continued from Page

12 Month High/Low		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	S/S 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
<b>G</b>											
26%	19	GAF	.20	.7	9	525	3116	2954	3016	-116	-3%
37%	24	GATX	1.20	4.0	13	93	304	304	304	-16	-5%
47%	33	GATX pl	2.50	6.1	12	4	404	405	405	-1	-2%
34%	15%	GCA									
70%	54	GEICO	1.00	1.5	10	406	484	484	484	-1	-2%
7	34	GEO									
51%	54	GFC CR									
44%	30%	GTE	3.16	7.8	8	2162	4056	4056	4056	-1	-3%
26%	24%	GTE M	2.00	7.7	12	265	26	26	26	-16	-6%
24%	19%	GTE M	2.48	10.3	9	245	2416	2414	2414	-16	-6%
89%	31%	GHG/HW									
66%	41%	Gemtech	1.48	2.5	20	1311	5906	5814	5794	-16	-3%
30%	18%	Gemco Inc	1.30	12	22	18	104	104	104	-16	-16%
17%	9%	Gearit	4.0	4.0	18	118	104	104	104	-16	-16%
22%	13%	Gefco	.54	2.7	15	30	205	205	205	-16	-16%
12%	10%	Gemtac									
12%	10%	Gemtac I	.40	3.4	12	112	1116	1116	1116	-16	-16%
51%	31%	Gencor	1.05	3.3	50	1493	44	454	454	-16	-16%
28%	14%	GEC/Atm	1.20	4.1	7	74	1776	1776	1776	-16	-16%
46%	31%	GECM	1.00	1.8	17	1251	5454	5516	5516	-16	-16%
29%	22%	GC/Com	0.40	1.1	11	13	1225	1226	1216	-16	-16%
21	10%	GData									
84	57	GdDyN	1.00	1.3	9	122	1256	1196	1216	-16	-16%
45%	53	GelEl	2.20	3.5	12	4008	6734	6719	6725	-1	-1%
83%	53	GfD/Co	0.50	1.3	8	763	7616	7576	7576	-1	-1%
7%	54	GfG/ln	.40	9.1	9	35	446	446	446	-1	-1%
94%	74%	GfG/ln									
18	16%	Ghentex	.30	1.8	3	548	724	717	717	-1	-1%
50%	38%	Ghentex	0.60	2.0	12	1254	1254	1254	1254	-1	-1%
22%	14%	Ghentex	0.60	2.0	12	1254	1254	1254	1254	-1	-1%
44%	37%	Ghentex	0.60	2.0	12	1254	1254	1254	1254	-1	-1%
64%	56%	Ghentex	0.60	2.0	12	1254	1254	1254	1254	-1	-1%
44%	44%	Ghentex	0.60	2.0	12	1254	1254	1254	1254	-1	-1%
43%	43%	Ghentex	0.60	2.0	12	1254	1254	1254	1254	-1	-1%
28%	28%	Ghentex	0.60	2.0	12	1254	1254	1254	1254	-1	-1%
5%	5%	Ghentex	0.60	2.0	12	1254	1254	1254	1254	-1	-1%
15%	7%	GPU									
27%	22%	GPM	1.50	1.8	121	7	461	13	12	-1	-1%
14%	6%	GrafEx									
50%	44%	GrafEx	1.20	4.1	11	2	85	976	746	-1	-16%
12%	10%	GrafEx	1.20	4.1	11	2	85	976	746	-1	-16%
7%	7%	GrafEx	1.20	4.1	11	2	85	976	746	-1	-16%
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25%	17%	GrafEx	1.20	4.1	11	2	85				

## Monte-Carlo



Available at leading jewellers worldwide

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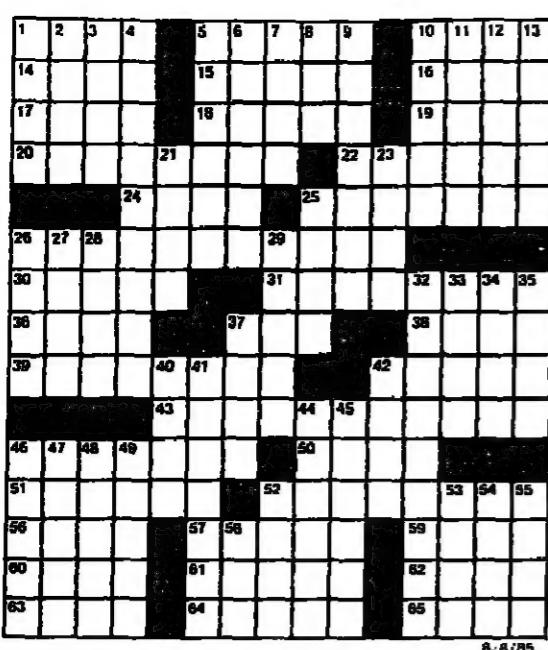
### NYSE LEads I

20









## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD

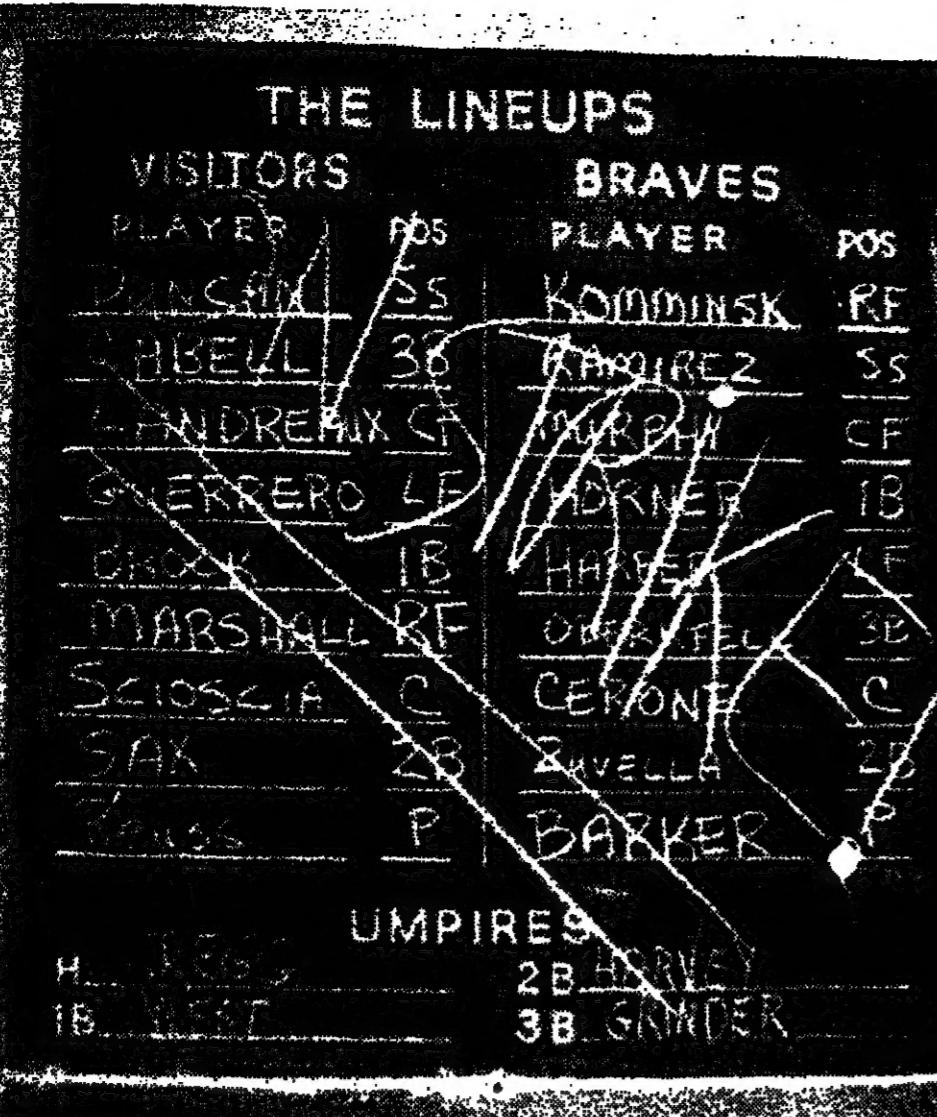


**ACROSS**  
 1 One of the three B's  
 5 Give a — (boost)  
 10 Actor  
 Crawford's nickname  
 14 Kind of hemp  
 15 One of David's mighty men  
 16 "Cavalier," — (temper)  
 17 — (say die)  
 19 Neighbor of Hung.  
 20 Constitutional  
 22 Exam taker  
 24 "Bells on a —"  
 25 Stretch out  
 26 Probe  
 30 Subleashed  
 31 Tempered  
 36 Sr. citizens, nest eggs  
 37 Erhard's therapy  
 38 Big cat  
 39 Faithful  
 42 Roborant  
 43 Probe  
 46 Spectacle  
 50 A teacher of —  
 51 Too  
 52 Orders  
 56 Red stain for marking lumber  
 57 Hanker  
 59 Foraminous  
 60 "Like — without a tail": Machet  
 61 Mud volcano  
 62 Kind of plate  
 63 Macerates  
 64 Where Trajan built an amphitheater  
 65 Columnist Abelson  
 66 Red stain for marking lumber  
 67 Hanker  
 68 Foraminous  
 69 "Like — without a tail": Machet  
 70 Dry: Comb. form  
 72 Device  
 73 Discrepancy  
 74 Transcrips.  
 75 Moon goddess  
 76 Discourage  
 77 Chub  
 78 What Gay called "a kind of praise"  
 79 Columnist Abelson  
 80 Cash drawer  
 81 Wall Street seer  
 82 All even  
 84 Meager  
 85 He seeks hides  
 86 Senegal's capital  
 87 Gromble's river  
 88 Kind of shop  
 89 Astor's collection  
 90 Where Barakao is  
 91 Jimmy or Jack  
 94 Columnist Borbeck  
 95 Serving  
 96 Ruiz  
 97 Itinerary  
 98 Comedian Oie  
 99 Understood  
 100 Dr. Meniere's specialty  
 101 Low  
 102 Haley or Comfort  
 103 Gist  
 104 Cruel  
 105 He wrote "Song of the Chaharhooches"  
 106 Polycenter of Christianity  
 107 Endow  
 108 Deux predeces  
 109 Serving  
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 112 Comedian Oie  
 113 Passed  
 114 Mudhen  
 115 Red stain for marking lumber  
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## SPORTS

# 'Tentative' Agreement Reached in Strike

## Baseball Commissioner Announces Breakthrough; Play to Resume Thursday



Tuesday's press-box lineup board in Atlanta, where the Braves were to play Los Angeles.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A tentative agreement was reached Wednesday to end the day-old major league baseball strike, Commissioner Peter Ueberroth announced. Play is to resume Thursday.

A union source said the settlement included changes in eligibility for salary arbitration, a form of revenue sharing for financially troubled teams, increases in owner contributions to players' pensions and no salary cap.

Ueberroth, who had vowed to prevent a strike and then had brought the sides together Tuesday for what turned into desperate, daylong negotiations, said in a statement released by his office that "a tentative understanding has been reached between the parties in settlement of the strike." Ueberroth scheduled a news conference for 5 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time.

Said Donald Fehr, head of the players' union, "The commissioner's office can announce whatever it wants. I'm not confirming it or denying." Fehr would only say that the parties would meet at the players' association headquarters before the news conference.

But player representatives began polling their teammates on ratification Wednesday afternoon, and teams were making plans to resume play on Thursday (many clubs were trying to locate players who scattered when the strike began).

"They have come to an agreement," said Scott McGregor, player rep for the Baltimore Orioles. "Now, it's a matter of getting it down on paper and getting it ratified. I'm optimistic about it. It's a big relief."

"We are going to play tomorrow night against California," said Tom Clemens, a spokesman for the Minnesota Twins.

There was no immediate word on when or if games called off Tuesday and Wednesday would be made up.

"This was a critical 24 hours," said the Orioles' McGregor. "They were doing a lot of talking, and that

representative, who asked not to be identified, said the tentative agreement contained:

• No cap on salary arbitration awards.

• Increase in eligibility for arbitration from two years major league service to three, but the increase would not take effect during the first two years of the general contract.

• A \$40 million annual contribution from the owners to the players' pension fund, up from \$15.5 million. The players originally had asked for \$60 million a year.

• Redirecting part of the difference between the \$60 million and \$40 million to financially troubled clubs.

The full 13-game slate Tuesday, the first day of the strike, was wiped out. There were 12 games on Wednesday's schedule, and Philadelphia Phillies spokesman Larry Shank said the National League had informed clubs there would be no games Wednesday night. Texas, Oakland, New York and California in the American League said their Wednesday games would not be played.

Negotiators for the players and owners met for 11 hours on Tuesday, their busiest day of the 8½-month-old bargaining talks, but could not reach agreement in a dispute centering on salary structure, and the second midseason strike in baseball in four years was called.

They continued talking Tuesday night, but broke up shortly before midnight, with the union saying the sides remained far apart on arbitration.

They met again Wednesday, at 10 A.M. An hour later, the commissioner's office announced that the two sides were meeting with Ueberroth for the first time in the negotiations. And, shortly after noon, the "tentative understanding" was announced.

"This was a critical 24 hours," said the Orioles' McGregor. "They were doing a lot of talking, and that

was important. I was concerned that if it got beyond 24 or 48 hours it might break down.

"I'm surprised it happened so quickly and worked out so well. After what happened yesterday, I figured it would be a little while."

The commissioner last week offered a set of seven proposals to avert baseball's second player walkout in four years, but his suggestions were criticized by both sides.

And even late Tuesday, there were signs that a settlement might be far off. "We are hung up still," Fehr said Tuesday night. "If the matter proceeds very long, the players won't be willing to settle for what they would have settled for earlier."

But Fehr and Lee MacPhail, chief of the owners' player relations committee, both indicated they were more concerned about salvaging the rest of the season rather than losing a day or two of games that could conceivably be made up later.

The idea, they said, was to avoid a repeat of 1981, when a strike eliminated seven weeks of play.

The object now is to find a way to end it as fast as we can," Fehr said.

As office workers and shoppers broke for lunch on the East Coast, it looked as if Fehr and MacPhail had done just that. Instead of 50 days, it was one.

Fehr and MacPhail had squared off during four separate meetings Tuesday. "Lee expressed the opinion that they had made some progress, not overwhelming, but some progress, especially in the area of salary arbitration and the benefit plan," said Bob Fisher, a spokesman for MacPhail, after Tuesday's final meeting ended around 11 P.M.

All day the central issue had remained salary structure, particularly the rules governing salary arbitration.

The two top negotiators began Tuesday with an 8:45 A.M. meet-

The Associated Press  
Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth

ing, one that was prompted by Ueberroth.

"It could all fall apart in two minutes or it could last all night," MacPhail said before it started. As it turned out, that first meeting lasted about three hours and started players, owners and team officials on a daylong session.

"I haven't heard from him," Fehr said Tuesday night. "I'm sure if Peter wants to be helpful and thinks he can be, it will manifest itself somehow." (AP, UPI)

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## U.S. Freestyle Sets 100-Meter Record

MISSION VIEJO, California (AP) — Mark Biondi lowered the world record in the men's 100-meter freestyle twice on Tuesday at the U.S. long-course swimming championships.

Biondi became the first ever to better 49 seconds when he swam a 48.95 to win the final. In a preliminary earlier in the day, his 49.24 broke the world mark of 49.36 set by fellow American Rowdy Gaines in 1981.

Biondi, 19, swam the third leg of the U.S. gold medal-winning 4-x-100 relay team at the 1984 Summer Olympics.

## NHL Players Threaten Strike in 1986

TORONTO (AP) — The National Hockey League Players' Association on Tuesday threatened a strike during the 1986-87 season. Alan Eagleson, the association's executive director, said "the players will strike next fall" if owners remain unwilling on making substantial changes on the matters of free agency and pensions.

The existing agreement ends Sept. 15, 1986. It was a five-year deal with an option to cancel in the fourth year. The players' association has exercised that option.

Eagleson said that after an NHL player completes his contract, he is technically a free agent but subject to compensation in the form of draft picks and/or players. No players have moved under the current system in three years, he said; the NHLPA is seeking total free agency.

Eagleson also said the players want an independent pension fund, to which they would contribute \$5 million and the club owners \$15 million. Players who skated five years in the NHL would receive a lump-sum \$200,000 at age 55 or 60, or could choose to spend the money earlier for continuing education.

## Quotable

• Retired National Hockey League forward Steve Shutt, on owning a stable of horses for his new passion — polo: "The best part of this sport is that you get to change your legs after every period."

• Seattle Mariner outfielder Gorman Thomas, on the major league baseball strike: "If I were an unbiased person, I wouldn't know which side to believe."

The Associated Press  
OH, BROTHER — John McEnroe, left, consoled his brother Patrick after trouncing him in Tuesday's opening round of a grand prix tennis event in Stratton, Vermont. The draw pitted them in a tournament for the first time, and the world's No. 1 player breezed 6-1, 6-2. His 19-year-old brother, in his first year on the tour, is ranked 437th worldwide.

## A Middle-Distance Sensation Races Toward His Limit

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

NEWCASTLE, England — The wind that roads off the nearby River Tyne could be a mighty opponent Friday, when Steve Cram, the golden boy of British runners, tries for his fourth consecutive world record.

Before a hometown crowd at Gateshead International Stadium he will try to beat

countryman Sebastian Coe's time of 2 minutes 12.18 seconds for 1,000 meters. To do that, the new king of middle-distance runners will have to run faster than he has ever run before.

"I'm going to have to be right at my limit, and the weather will have to be perfect," Cram said on Tuesday. "It will be a home track and a home crowd, and I hope they'll spur me on."

Cram, who at 24 is the toast of British sports, broke the world records for 1,500 meters and the mile in the space of 12 days; he rested a week and then on Sunday broke the record for 2,000 meters by one-hundredth of a second in Budapest in a race against the clock (he was so far ahead that at the finish line he was all alone).

In just 20 days he had equaled Coe's 1979 feat of three world middle-distance records, accomplished in 41 days, and now is dreaming about record No. 4.

"It's difficult physically, and mentally it's more so," said the unprepossessing Cram, a slender man with a quiet voice.

In Budapest there was no competition and I had to run half the race on my own. I'm hoping we'll get reasonable competition and some of the ladies can stay with me until the last lap. Competition — that's the great part."

The heat of competition helped Cram beat Coe and Coe's world mark for the mile on July 27 in Oslo. He stopped the clock at 3:46.31 with energy to spare. Roger Bannister, who in 1954 first broke 4 minutes, would have been 97 yards behind.

Although he beat Coe's record by more than a second, Cram afterward praised his

competitor with considerable grace: "We could meet another four times this year," he said. "And no one could say for sure who would win. You are only as good as your last race."

"The man is obviously inspired," responded Coe. "He's probably flying at this moment. I'm not sure if even at my peak which comes at the end of August, I could run like that."

It is a long way from Budapest to the route around the Coke Works in Jarrow. Cram's home in the northeast of England, where he has been running since he was a skinny 11-year-old with his hair plastered down by rain and sweat, chasing a dream — which then was to become a professional soccer player.

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## SCOREBOARD

## Football

## Canadian Football League Leaders

	TD	C	FG	PT	GB	PUNT RETURNS
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